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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

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PERFORMING ARTS LIBRARY RECEIVES FOUNDATION GRANT

The National Home Library Foundation has awarded a grant of $30,000 to the Library of Congress and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for their jointly sponsored performing arts library at the Center. The grant will enable the sponsors to acquire books and audiovisual materials on music, opera, drama, dance, and other aspects of the performing arts for the library, now under construction according to plans by architect Philip Johnson on the top floor of the Kennedy Center.

The library, announced in February 1977 by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin and Roger L. Stevens, chairman of the Center, will have research, reference, information, and archival functions. In addition to the reference collection of books and periodicals in the reading room, there will be viewing facilities for film and television, soundproof rooms for recordings and tapes, and rotating exhibits.

Through a computer link with the Library of Congress, scholars and artists working at the Center will have access to books in the field of performing arts already cataloged by the Library and ultimately to manuscripts, films, prints, posters, musical recordings, and other material in the buildings on Capitol Hill.

The Center library will be ready for use early in 1979.

The National Home Library Foundation, based in Washington, D.C., is administered by a Board of Trustees, of which Leonard H. Marks is president, and by Executive Director Anne Allen. In pursuit of its objectives–all related to the wider dissemination of information through libraries, printed materials, and audiovisual aids, radio and television, and other technological improvements–it has aided a number of libraries and cultural organizations in Washington and throughout the country.

RARE COMPLETE PERFORMANCE OF FOOTE'S SUITE FOR STRINGS SET

The Suite for Strings in E major, Op. 63 by eminent American composer Arthur Foote (1853-1937) will be featured in a rare complete performance at the Library of Congress on March 17. The performers will be the Philharmonia Virtuosi of New York, conducted by Richard Kapp. The Suite for Strings, composed in 1907-08, was dedicated to Max Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Symphony from 1908 to 1912. It is traditionally performed in the published version of three movements, but this performance will include an additional movement (a theme and six variations) that exists only in the original manuscript, part of the music collection of the Library of Congress. This movement has probably not been performed before.

The Philharmonia Virtuosi of New York is a chamber orchestra consisting primarily of leading members of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. The en-

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semble has been guided solely by the musical aspirations of the members, serving as an outlet for their solo capabilities and for the performance of repertoire that cannot normally by undertaken by the full orchestra.

Richard Kapp, conductor of the ensemble, was already an accomplished pianist and composer by his early teens, and while furthering his studies in Europe in his twenties, he became active as a conductor as well. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed music director and associate conductor of the Opera Theater at New York's Manhattan School of Music. He remained in that position until the founding of the Philharmonia Virtuosi.

On March 17, Mr. Kapp and the Philharmonia Virtuosi will perform, in addition to the Suite for Strings by Foote, Concerto in C minor for violin and oboe by Johann Sebastian Bach, Concerto in D major for trumpet and strings by Tomaso Albinoni, *Musica da Camera* by contemporary Czech composer Viktor Kalabis, and *Sonata notturna* for two orchestras, K. 239 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

The concert, sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, will begin promptly at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. Tickets will be distributed by Patrick Hayes, 1300 G St. N.W., beginning at 8:30 a.m., Monday, March 13. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert will be broadcast live by radio station WETA-FM, and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

TWO POETS TO READ

Poets A. Poulin, Jr. and David R. Slavitt will read from their work in a program at the Library on Monday, March 13. The reading, sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, will begin at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. No tickets are required.

A. Poulin, Jr. earned a bachelor's degree at St. Francis College in 1960, a master's degree at Loyola University in 1962, and a master of fine arts degree at the University of Iowa in 1968. He has taught at Loyola University, at the University of Maryland, at the University of New Hampshire, at the University of Iowa, where he was administrative assistant in the International Writing Program, and at St. Francis College, where he was chairman of the Division of the Humanities and assistant to the president for curriculum planning and development.

Since 1971, Mr. Poulin has been on the faculty of the State University of New York College at Brockport, where he is professor of English and where he directed The Writer's Forum from 1972 to 1975. In 1976 he founded BOA Editions, a poetry press.

Mr. Poulin's books of poetry include *In Advent: Poems* (1972), *Catawba: Omens, Prayers and Chants* (1977), and "The Widow's Taboo: Poems after the Catawba" (soon to be published). Among his books of translations are two titles by Rainer Maria Rilke, *Duino Elegies and The Sonnets to Orpheus* (1977) and *Saltimbanques: Prose Poems* (1977). He has also edited several poetry anthologies, including *Contemporary American Poetry* (1971 and 1975) and "Making in All Its Forms: Contemporary American Poetics and Criticism" (soon to be published).

David R. Slavitt received a bachelor's degree *magna cum laude* from Yale University in 1956 and a mas-

(Continued on p. 144)

WILLIAM S. DIX, LIBRARIAN EMERITUS OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, DIES
Long-time Friend of the Library of Congress

Distinguished American librarian William S. Dix, a long-time friend of the Library of Congress, died at his home in Princeton, N.J., on Wednesday, February 22. He was 67 years old.

Librarian of Princeton University from 1953 until his retirement, Dr. Dix was active in library organizations and the development of library programs throughout his career. His most recent association with the Library of Congress came in 1975 when he was named one of the 12 Presidential appointees to the newly created National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU).

Mr. Dix visited the Library in October 1975 for the first meeting of CONTU, when this photograph was taken.

An active spokesman for the development of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), Dr. Dix, representing the Association of Research Libraries (of which he was chairman in 1962), testified before Congressional committees in 1965 and 1967 on the ways in which NPAC could reduce duplication of original cataloging and thus strengthen the nation's library services to students and scholars.

Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh has said of Dr. Dix, "We have lost the most effective spokesman for libraries and their publics in our time, but the benefits of his wise counsel will forever enrich the world of learning. We are comforted by the memories of a personal relationship with a remarkable, gentle man."

A visitor to the Library on numerous occasions, Dr. Dix participated in June 1972 in a memorial service for Verner W. Clapp, of whom he said, "One of our great trees has fallen, but there are many to hear, and the sound reaches across the world of libraries in which he lived." It is fitting to say that those words apply as well to him.

In addition to his work with ARL, Dr. Dix was also active in the American and New Jersey Library Associations. He was president of ALA in 1969-70, and the recipient of his state library association's Distinguished Service Award in 1969. He was a member of numerous state and university library advisory commissions and served on the U.S. Department of State Government Advisory Committee on International Book and Library Programs in 1967-69 and on the Board of Directors of the Council on Library Resources from 1966 until his death. He was chairman of the U.S. National Commission on UNESCO in 1959-61 and was both a member and, in 1958, vice chairman of the U.S. delegation to the General Conference on UNESCO in Paris. He received the Melvil Dewey Award in 1969 and the Lippincott Award in 1971.

Dr. Dix completed his undergraduate and master's degrees at the University of Virginia and received his doctorate from the University of Chicago. He combined his career as a librarian with that of a lecturer in English, teaching at Western Reserve University, Williams College, Harvard University, and Rice University before going to Princeton.

Dr. Dix is survived by his wife, the former Jane Griffin, a daughter, and two sons.

ter's degree with honors from Columbia University in 1957. He has been a free-lance writer since 1965. He has taught and lectured at Hollins College, the Experimental College of Tufts University, and the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta.

Mr. Slavitt is now teaching creative writing at the adult education division of the College of Marin in Kentfield, Calif. From 1958 to 1965, he was the film critic and an associate editor of *Newsweek*.

Among Mr. Slavitt's works of poetry are *The Carnivore* (1965), *Day Sailing* (1968), *Child's Play* (1972), and *Vital Signs: New and Selected Poems* (1975). He is also the author of many novels, some of them published under the pseudonym Henry Sutton.

FIRST REGISTRATIONS UNDER NEW COPYRIGHT LAW MARKED

The Copyright Office celebrated the stamping of the first registrations under the new copyright law and the issuance of the first jukebox licensing certificate on the afternoon of January 25.

Barbara Ringer, Register of Copyrights, who was instrumental in the implementation of the new law, and members of the executive staff of the Copyright Office observed the staff of the Registration Numbering Unit, Acquisitions and Processing Division, place the momentous "1" on the first claim registered in each class. Immediately afterward, the Licensing Division celebrated the issuance of the first jukebox certificate.

The first registration in class TXu (literary works unpublished) is appropriately a book about copyright entitled "Writers' and Artists' Rights." The author, Don Glassman, a District of Columbia resident, waited from 5:30 a.m. until 8 a.m. on January 3, the first workday in which P.L. 94-553 was effective, to be the first person under the new law to submit a manuscript to the Public Office. The book discusses the author's view of the benefits of the new copyright law to authors, artists, composers, sculptors, choreographers, and moviemakers.

The Impartial Eye by Ralph E. Bucknam, a patent attorney, is the first book registered in class TX (literary works). The book deals with the impartial eye concept, a simple symmetrical view of relativity and quantum mechanics, which the author claims to have discovered.

First registrations in the other classes are class PA (performing arts), sheet music of "Resurrection Jazz (A Cantata for Schools)" by Boosey & Hawkes Music Publishers Ltd.; class PAu (performing arts unpublished), "Love Our Lives," a song by Calvin J. Jones, Jr.; class SR (sound recording), a recording by Riviera Global Productions Ltd., of music entitled "Miracle

Viewing the first certificate for a jukebox issued by the Licensing Division (left photograph) are Michael Pew, Assistant Register of Copyrights for Automation and Records; Susan Aramayo, chief of the Licensing Division; John Brightman, senior systems analyst in the Bibliographic Systems Office; and Barbara Ringer, Register of Copyrights.

Lee Foley, Registration Numbering Unit supervisor, stamped the first registration in class PA (right photograph) as Barbara Ringer, Michael Shelley, chief of the Acquisitions and Processing Division, and Michael Pew observed.

Man"; class SRu (sound recording unpublished), a tape recording of "Serving Jesus" by Jack Holeman; class VA (visual arts), "New York & Vicinity," a map by Hammond Inc.; class VAu (visual arts unpublished), "Have a Friend–Help a Hitchhiker," the drawing on a bumper sticker by William G. Nettles; and class RE (renewal registration), "You Better Change," a song by Alberta Hunter.

The first certificate for a coin-operated phonorecord player was assigned to Blaine Beverage Company and will be displayed on a Rock-Ola jukebox at Pastime Tavern in Blaine, Wash.

STAFF NEWS

DEATH OF A FORMER STAFF MEMBER

William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register of Copyrights from 1946 until his retirement in 1965, died at his home in College Park, Md., on February 9.

Mr. Siegfried, who was born in Pennsylvania and moved with his parents to Washington, D.C., at an early age, began work as a messenger in the Copyright

Mr. Siegfried

Office in 1922 while still a student at Eastern High School. Noted throughout his career as a conscientious and diligent employee, he soon began rising through the ranks. At various times he served as a cataloger, as a supervisor in the Mail, Files, and Index Section, as administrative assistant to the Register, and as a member of the Revisory Board. With the passage of time, this variety of experience gave him an unusually comprehensive understanding of Copyright Office operations.

Appointed Assistant Register in July 1946, he aided Sam Bass Warner, who had become Register of Copyrights in 1945, in reorganizing and modernizing the Copyright Office. A considerable number of the reforms they inaugurated, including the organization of the Copyright Office into divisions, are still in force.

Endowed with good judgment and administrative ability, Mr. Siegfried received a number of special citations and Outstanding Performance Ratings for excellence in directing the general operations of the Copyright Office. Courteous, patient, and tactful, he was universally liked and respected by the staff.

He is survived by his wife Elsie C. Siegfried; two daughters, Betty Ann Baer and Joan C. Parker; six grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. Funeral services were held on February 13 at St. Bernard's Catholic Church in Riverdale, Md., followed by interment in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

AWARDS

During February, 15 Library of Congress staff members completed 10 years of service and received **Federal Service Award** pins:

John L. Giron	Preservation Microfilming Office
Sandra L. Hawkins	Descriptive Cataloging Division
John R. Hébert	Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division
John S. Heckel	Photoduplication Service
Mary R. Herbert	Subject Cataloging Division
Justyn Iwasechko	Slavic and Central European Division
Willie E. McGee	Buildings Management Division
Julia Frances Pettross	Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division
Richard L. Rohland	Catalog Management Division
Ania Scheinin	Science and Technology Division

Dana R. Sweet	Federal Research Division
Galina L. Tschursin	Shared Cataloging Division
Helen E. Tyler	Acquisitions and Processing Division
Jesse H. Wilson	Serial Division
Barbara Joan Yarbrough	Shared Cataloging Division

RETIREMENT

Herbert L. Davis, assistant head of the Stack Service Section, Stack and Reader Division, retired on January 31.

Mr. Davis served the Library of Congress for more than 25 years, beginning his career in April 1952 when he joined the staff of the Stack and Reader Division as a reading room messenger. He subsequently worked in the bookstacks as a deck attendant, as an assistant in the Study Facilities Unit, and as supervisor of the Study Facilities Unit. He was promoted in September 1973 to the position he held until his retirement.

Mr. Davis' contributions to the Library were recognized by the grant of a quality increase for outstanding performance while working in the study facilities in March 1965, and by the award of a Meritorious Service Award for demonstrated leadership, diplomacy, and initiative upon his retirement last month.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Margaret Ellis, editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS Ed, 5200; Richard Haggerty, clerk-typist, GS-4, Loan, 5338; Donna Loard, peripheral equipment operator, GS-5, Ord, 5363; Gail Marshall, clerk-typist, GS-4, Mss, 5356; Martin Riehl, messenger-supply clerk, GS-3, MARC Dev, 5354.

Temporary Appointments: Michael Bratton, deck attendant, GS-3, S&R, OP 4-600; Rochelle Negusu, deck attendant, GS-3, S&R, OP 4-600.

Reappointment: Kevin Curtin, assistant supervisor for accounting, GT-7, Photodup, 5211.

Temporary Reappointments: Harold Dawkins, private, SP-7, Bldgs, NP; Merry Henley, clerk-typist, GS-4, GR&B, NP.

Promotions: Lucinda Leonard, MARC Dev, to FLC network coordinator, GS-14, FLC, 4983 & 5277; Laverne Stringfield, CRS E, to examining and scheduling technician, GS-6, Cop Acq & Proc, 5266.

Resignations: Russell Looney, P&S; Pamela Yount, Ord.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Joseph C. Hickerson, head of the Archive of Folk Song, presented a program of folk songs as part of the interim lecture series at Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Mich., on January 25. On the same day he also spoke to combined music classes on religious folksongs of the American South.

The work of **Andrew Y. Kuroda,** field director of the Library of Congress Office in Tokyo, was included in an article on the Library that appeared in the December 12, 1977 issue of *Asahi Shimbun.* The article describes the history and collections of the Library and the work of the Library's overseas offices in Tokyo, New Delhi, Jakarta, and Cairo.

Lenore S. Maruyama of the Network Development Office is the author of "The Many Facets of MARC," which has appeared in the publication *The Future of Organizing Knowledge; Papers Presented at the Texas A&M University Libraries Centennial Academic Assembly, September 24, 1976* (College Station, Texas A&M University Libraries, 1977. Texas A&M University Libraries Miscellaneous Publication 16.) It is available from Friends of the Texas A&M University Library for $5.

Marc Mayer, selection assistant for science and technology, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, is the author of an article titled "Keeping the Air Force Base Library Program Aloft" in the February *Wilson Library Bulletin.*

Renata V. Shaw, bibliographic specialist in the Prints and Photographs Division, attended the Special Libraries Association Winter meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., on February 1-3. The Board of Directors met in the mornings. The afternoons were devoted to Joint Cabinet sessions as well as separate sessions of the Chapter and Division Cabinets. As head of the Division Cabinet, Mrs. Shaw chaired one Joint Cabinet meeting. Some of the future activities planned were the 69th Annual Conference to be held in Kansas City, Kans., on June 11-15, and the 70th Annual Conference to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, on June 10-14, 1979. The new copyright law and the White House Conference on Library and Information Services were discussed in several meetings.

The Copyright Office participated again this year in the Sixth Annual National Inventors Day Exposition held in the Patent and Trademark Office on Saturday and Sunday, February 11 and 12. The exposition of exhibits by inventors, companies, and Government agencies was open to the public free of charge. Information specialists from the Information and Publications Section were available at the display of copyright circulars and forms to answer questions. **Joseph G. Ross, Jr.,** head of the Information and Publication Section, assisted information specialists **Victor W. Marton, Bruce C. Clear,** and **Deane Lamm** on Saturday and **Frank J. Evina** and **David Cooper** on Sunday.

APPENDIX I

CONTINUING REPORTS ON THE MIDWINTER MEETING OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Chicago, Ill., January 22-28, 1978

REFERENCE AND ADULT SERVICES DIVISION

CATALOG USE COMMITTEE HEARING ON CLOSING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG

Because the announced closing or freezing of the Library of Congress card catalog at the end of 1979 is certain to have a strong impact on many other libraries, there was an unusually large turnout at the hearing held the evening of January 24. A crowd estimated at more than 600 listened attentively to the presentation made by Library of Congress staff members. The presentation was punctuated but not deflected by unscheduled and unheralded lighting effects that from time to time plunged the entire room into darkness.

Lucia J. Rather, assistant director (cataloging) of the Processing Department began with a review of the background which led to the Library's decision to close the present card catalog. She described the assumptions and definitions underlying a series of planning meetings held at the Library beginning last November to identify problems and look for ways of solving them, and to map out an orderly program and timetable of tasks to be accomplished preparatory to the actual catalog closing on Day 1--which is expected to be Wednesday, January 2, 1980. Ben R. Tucker, principal descriptive cataloger, spoke on the implications for the new catalog of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules,* second edition, (AACR 2) which the Library will implement effective Day 1.

Mary Kay Pietris, acting chief, Subject Cataloging Division, reported on a pilot study recently completed to determine whether it would be desirable and feasible for the Library of Congress to adopt PRECIS subject indexing in place of or as a supplement to the LC subject heading system when the present catalog is closed. The Library's conclusions were negative. She then described two proposed strategies for modifying LC shelflisting practice to allow assignment of book numbers by the machine system beginning in 1980. Mrs. Pietris said that in the next two years, the Library hopes to make further improvements in the list of LC subject headings so that their application can coincide with the adoption of AACR 2. She invited anyone who thinks a change is needed in a present heading to submit each recommended change on a separate 3-by-5 card. The cards should be sent to the Library of Congress Subject Cataloging Division, where a file of the changes to be made in anticipation of the catalog closing is already being created.

Dorothy J. Glasby, CONSER operations coordinator, commented on the closing in relation to serials, always a difficult category to handle across more than one file because of successive changes in title and name of issuing body for "live" titles. The problems of links are greater than with monographs not in series.

Mrs. Rather announced that copies of a 10-page working document, "Freezing the Library of Congress Catalog," on which the presentation had been based, would be available at the Library's Cataloging-in Person suite the next day. (The entire supply of about 300 copies was exhausted by 10 a.m. The document is reprinted as an appendix to this issue of the LC *Information Bulletin.*)

Following the presentation there was a lively question-and-answer period. Questions were asked on such points as what kinds of links there will be from the frozen catalog to the new one, and vice versa, the extent to which ALA and AACR 1 bibliographic records in MARC will be updated to conform to AACR 2, what the "add-on" or back-up catalog is expected to comprise, the handling of records for nonroman materials, and the implications for outside libraries of changes in the Library's shelflisting practices. Most of the questions the panelists were able to answer. Others focused on problems that either have yet to be addressed, or on which no decision has been reached at the Library of Congress. Mrs. Rather emphasized that it was precisely to raise unforeseen questions and elicit comment that the Library had wanted to participate in the hearing. She urged that anyone with questions, problems, or suggestions make these known to the Library by sending them to her attention: Lucia J. Rather, Processing Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

[*Peter J. de la Garza*]

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

FDTF ACQUISITIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL WORK GROUP

At the January 23 meeting of the Federal Documents Task Force Acquisitions and Bibliographic Control Work Group, chaired by Maggie Johnson, a variety of topics of interest to documents librarians were discussed.

The directory of commercial dealers in government publications previously published in *Documents to the People* will also appear in *The Unabashed Librarian* and in *Serials Librarian.*

In response to a suggestion made at the 1977 Annual Conference that the GPO microfiche *Publications Reference File* (PRF) include a separate fiche listing only those titles new to the file that month as a selection aid, representatives of GPO present announced that the programming for this addition had been completed, and the new fiche record will be distributed bimonthly to depository libraries and to subscribers beginning in January or March.

The topic of the *Monthly Catalog* sparked a free flowing discussion of cataloging policies and modifications of AACR for documents, the inadequacies of Library of Congress subject headings, and the absence of any consensus on alternatives. Also noted were occasional discrepancies among the various GPO issuances such as the *Monthly Catalog,* PRF, and *Selected List* in the areas of stock and SuDocs numbers, and prices.

An earlier request from some depository librarians to GPO that the *Selected List* include the depository shipment item numbers for its entries was rejected by GPO by letter, on the grounds that the *Selected List* was never intended as a selection aid for depositories, but was aimed at smaller libraries and at individual persons. GPO felt that inclusion of the item numbers in this context would only confuse the intended audience, and result in orders being submitted for publications identified only by item number.

A recommendation was voted to ask OCLC to program a search capacity for SuDocs numbers, and that, for Federal document entries, GPO cataloging be weighted to bump other data from the OCLC file.

The GPO representatives present also announced that GPO will produce its own data base for the production of the *Monthly Catalog,* rather than deriving it from their own or Library of Congress cataloging indirectly through OCLC. The reasons given for this are the amount of downtime at OCLC and lags in delivery of OCLC tapes to GPO.

GPO also announced the availability of new, multiple-item order forms to replace the older, single-item method. This improvement in sales management was made possible by some of the many internal improvements that have been evident in GPO in recent years.

In an open forum to discuss ways to increase use of documents in a non-depository context, a committee was formed to investigate the possibility of providing review copies of selected documents to journals and other media likely to be useful for publicity of documents to the public and to small, public, or school libraries. Several persons also mentioned their own practice of passing on superseded sets of the PRF microfiche to other libraries, and to extra-ordering and giving away copies of the *Selected List* and *Subject Bibliographies.* [*Everett Johnson*]

FDTF WORK GROUP ON DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

This work group of the Federal Documents Task Force met on January 24. The meeting, chaired by Jennie Cross, began with discussion of the proposal that GPO initiate a system of vouchers to be distributed to depository libraries in lieu of certain depository publications. The vouchers could then be used by the library for partial payment to commercial firms which also distribute the same material, usually in microform, with indexes and other access tools which they have produced. The cost difference would be borne by the library; distribution costs to GPO would be reduced; and the commercial firms which produce the useful but costly indexes would have a larger and subsidized market to support their services. This relatively new idea was developed in response to fears in the commercial sector that the expanded distribution of microfiche by GPO would reduce their markets and thereby endanger the continued production of the indexes and other access tools that must be supported by commercial sales.

There was continued complaint that, when sample copies are not available, the item cards distributed to depository libraries by GPO for selection of new titles are not adequately descriptive to enable the libraries to select what they wish to receive with any confidence. The Depository Library Council has also discussed this problem. In a subsequent discussion later in the meeting, when librarians expressed a desire for an add/drop period for their selections more frequently than once a year, GPO representatives noted that printing contracts must be made considerably in advance, and when libraries wish to change their

selection frequently, many difficulties arise in these contracts for printing. This was viewed by the librarians as another problem for GPO that could be alleviated by more adequate annotations on the item cards sent to depositories on selection survey.

GPO also announced the automation of the item books and selection records of depository libraries, which will make them accessible and which has union list potential.

The *Standards and Guidelines for Depository Libraries* have been endorsed by the Depository Library Council and the final version is in production at GPO for distribution in the near future.

It has been decided that the index to the *Monthly Catalog* will cumulate monthly on microfiche, with semiannual paper cumulations. GPO plans to cumulate 1976 and 1977 on microfiche. The 1966-70 cumulative index is ready for printing, and should be available early in summer.

Depository library legislation has been proposed to allow distribution of committee prints through the depository system. The bill to designate the libraries of accredited law schools as selective depositories, H.R. 8358, has passed the U.S. House of Representatives and gone to the U.S. Senate Rules Committee.

GPO announced that they have dropped the proposal to distribute self-adhesive labels containing the SuDocs number with the shipping lists to depository libraries. The reasons given were the expense to GPO and the lack of agreement among librarians as to the content and format of the labels. Libraries using the SuDocs number to indicate shelf location will continue to have to transcribe it by hand.

The results of GPO's microform/hard copy preference survey are being tabulated. The December 1977 issue of the *Monthly Catalog* contains the results of the survey of opinion on the new format.

[*Everett Johnson*]

MACHINE-READABLE DATA FILES TASK FORCE

Persons attending this Wednesday morning, January 25, meeting, described briefly the machine-readable data files activities at their respective institutions. Plans were discussed for the summer 1978 and summer 1979 meetings.

It was announced that Judith Rowe will be writing a mini-column on machine-readable data for *Government Publications Review.* Also announced was the availability of the document *Federal Information Locator Systems: A Report of the Commission on Federal Paperwork.*

The possibility of an agency issuing data only on tape was noted. This situation raises philosophical questions because access would be restricted to those users having more sophisticated equipment.

[*Judith Kuhagen*]

FDTF BUSINESS MEETING

The Federal Documents Task Force business meeting took place on Wednesday afternoon, January 25. Presiding at the meeting, the task force Coordinator, Jeanne Isaaco, announced that the task force would present nominees to the parent round table for membership on the committee which will be formed to work with the Library of Congress on its documents program.

The Census Data Subcommittee of the now-defunct Public Documents Committee is alive and well, and has found a new home within the Federal Documents Task Force.

Reports were presented by the Work Groups on Acquisitions and Bibliographic Control, and the Depository Libraries Group. Leroy C. Schwarzkopf of the University of Maryland gave an update on items of interest in Washington, D.C., including the condition of the printed documents library housed in the National Archives, the report of the Public Documents Commission, changes in the *Federal Register,* and agency lists of publications issued in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act.

Of interest to U.S. depository libraries was the announcement that the Government Printing Office is in the process of automating its "item books"—the records of the selections made by each library in the system. After printouts of these selections are sent to each library and verified, depository libraries will not be able to change their selections until the following year.

[*Nathan R. Einhorn*]

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Most of the work of the Government Documents Round Table is carried out by its task forces, and some of these are reported separately. The principal membership meeting of the Round Table was held the morning of January 26, and its steering committee held sessions on January 22 and the afternoon of January 26. These three business meetings were chaired by Nancy Cline of the Pattee Library, Pennsylvania State University. At the main business session, she reported briefly on the satisfactory financial status of the round table, noting that the audit committee was to meet in New York the following week and that its report would be in the next issue of the

GODORT newsletter, *Documents to the People* (DTTP).

As one of the first items of business, the chair referred to the correspondence in December 1977 and January 1978 between GODORT and the Library of Congress regarding the round table's concern about the Library's lack of a focus for documents matters and GODORT's offer to meet with Library of Congress staff to discuss implementation of the recommendations of the Librarian's Task Force relative to documents collections and services. The Library, in its January 18 response to GODORT, had welcomed the round table's overture and the suggestion of a meeting. The steering committee had decided at its initial session to establish a committee to meet with Library staff rather than the GODORT officers, the rationale being that the officers would change. Nominations for the committee were received from the task forces, but the chair stated she would check with the Library of Congress about the committee concept before appointing the members and proceeding with any arrangements.

In conjunction with the 1977 congress of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the chair referred to the favorable reception given to the paper on the Federal depository system prapared by LeRoy Schwarzkopf of the University of Maryland's McKeldin library. Nancy Cline also referred to the informal representation of GODORT in the Official Publications Committee of IFLA by Bernadine Hoduski of the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing. The round table had been asked to nominate an official representative, and ALA's international relations officer, Jane Wilson, had suggested that GODORT consider some kind of financial support toward Mrs. Hoduski's participation in future IFLA congresses. (At the second steering committee meeting it was agreed to provide $100 in financial aid.)

Other items of business included the following: Mr. Schwarzkopf, reporting for the Clearinghouse Committee, complimented the new DTTP editor, Patricia Reeling of the Rutgers Graduate School of Library Service, and her staff and spoke of the need to consider a definite budget for the newsletter. Pat Sloan of the Nebraska Library Commission, who heads the Election Committee, announced the preliminary GODORT slate for 1978/79 and noted that more nominees for some offices were still needed. Gail Nichols, University of California, Berkeley, standing in for Barbara Higginbotham (Columbia University), who chairs the GODORT Committee on Drafting a Cataloging Manual for Government Documents, reported on the initial session at the Midwinter Meeting and stated that it is to meet again in March in Washington, D.C.

The 1978 GODORT program is the responsibility of the State Documents Task Force, whose assistant coordinator, Robert Wooley of Utah State University, announced the theme as "Towards a National Information Policy: Getting Documents to the People." Speakers are to be Alphonse Trezza, executive director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; David Remington of the Library of Congress; and Jim Livsey, director of the library division of the Government Printing Office. A fourth person has been tentatively scheduled. Vi Moorhouse of GPO, in charge of membership, spoke about some of ALA's new ideas on membership and called for volunteers for membership promotion work, particularly at the GODORT table in the exhibits area at the Annual Conference. Lois Mills of Western Illinois University reported briefly on the Ad Hoc Committee on Depository Legislation which she heads, stating that it has become an official subcommittee of the ALA Legislative Committee. The ALA body has accepted and endorsed the subcommittee's report.

Reporting for the Federal Documents Task Force, Coordinator Jeanne Isacco of GPO, pointed out that a new Census Work Group was functioning. This group which had been a subcommittee under the former ALA interdivisional Public Documents Committee is headed by Barbara Fellows of Columbus Public Library. Details on the 1978 preconference on the census are being worked out, and publicity is to be released in March. The task force program at the 1978 Annual Conference is to feature Manuel Plotkin, director of the Census Bureau. Coordinator of the Machine-Readable Data Files Task Force, Harry Welsh of the University of Washington libraries, spoke about its session at midwinter and on plans for a program at the Annual Conference. Assistant coordinator of the International Documents Task Force, Barbara Ford of the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, reported on IDTF's program for the Annual Conference on "Current Practices in Bibliographic Control of International and Foreign Documents," on the Workshop on the Documentation of Intergovernmental Organizations, to be held at Indiana University on May 24-26, and on the activities of the task force's work groups. A spokesman for the Local Documents Task Force reported that its members had agreed, because of a lack of a con-

tinuing commitment, to dissolve and to become a work group in the State Documents Task Force.

Under the new business portion of the meeting, State Documents Task Force coordinator, Ruth Hartman of Central Washington State College, referred to the action of the Local Documents Task Force and introduced a motion that "Upon the dissolution of the Local Documents Task Force, the State Documents Task Force may become the State and Local Documents Task Force and set up a work group on local documents. The name change would not take place until after the 1978 Annual Conference." This motion passed. At this point in the meeting, copies of "Guidelines for Inputting State Documents into Data Bases" were distributed. Following a brief discussion and the adoption of one amendment deleting seven words, the motion to accept the statement passed. Speaking for the Education Task Force coordinator, Ellen Detlefsen of the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Library and Information Science, referred to the proposal it had received concerning the establishment of a chair honoring James B. Childs. Because of the great amount of money that would be required, consideration might be given to alternatives such as a rotating lectureship. The task force is concentrating on collecting educational materials, and its June program is to be on "Case Studies on Documents Education."

As one of the most important items under new business, the meeting considered the resolution on the GPO microform program passed earlier in the day by the Microforms Task Force chaired by Anne Shaw of Rhode Island State Library Service. The text of this resolution expressed appreciation for the GPO program while expressing some concerns about it and urging GPO to ". . . fully utilize the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer and the Micropublishing Advisory Council to the Public Printer in the continuing development and review of the program. . . ." During the discussion, questions on the wording in several paragraphs were raised, but it was agreed that these were editorial matters. A vote on the sense of the resolution was called for and this passed. It remained to be seen whether the ALA Council would accept this as a non-position statement or whether it would have to go to Council as a resolution. As a final item, Stuart Greenberg of GPO requested approval of a GODORT letter to OCLC asking that it provide the capability of including a search key for the SuDocs number and that a MARC record not be allowed to eliminate the SuDocs number. This was agreed to without objection.

Francis Buckley of Detroit Public Library, assistant head of GODORT, concluded by reminding the officers that he had to have final information on GODORT's schedule for the 1978 Annual Conference at the close of the meeting.

[*Robert W. Schaaf*]

APPENDIX II

FREEZING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG

[**Editor's Note:** The document which follows was prepared by the Processing Department to inform members of the Library of Congress staff and the U.S. library community on the progress of the Library's plans and preparations for freezing its card catalogs at the end of 1979. It was used as the basis of a presentation by the Library at the Reference and Adult Services Division Catalog Use Committee Hearings held on January 24 at the 1978 American Library Association Midwinter Meeting. Since the number of copies available for distribution was insufficient to meet the demand, it was decided to disseminate the statement in the form of this Appendix to the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*]

INTRODUCTION

A statement on the Library's plans to close its card catalogs appeared in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* for November 4, 1977 (p. 743). This summarized the criteria which the developing automated cataloging system must meet before it fully replaces the manual catalog, described the alternatives being considered for automating nonroman scripts, and made brief note on the impact the proposed closing is expected to have on traditional standards and practices related to cataloging rules, subject access, and other library operations.

Inasmuch as it is now several years since LC first began confronting the serious and growing problems of card catalog maintenance, many of the implications of closing the manual catalogs and relying more on an automated system have become apparent. We have also had the benefit of analyses and reports from other large research libraries who have closed their catalogs or plan to do so.

When the administrative decision was made that LC would close, or more properly, freeze its catalogs at the end of 1979, the Processing Department formed a committee of a dozen or so staff members to examine in more detail the problems already identified, and to try to anticipate others that up to now may have escaped notice entirely. Beginning early in November, the committee has met six times, calling in other staff specialists in specific areas as necessary. The discussions have approached the subject from a pragmatic operational viewpoint, often based on an imaginary walk-through of processing routines. By trying to deal with particulars in this way we think we will see more clearly what the effects of freezing the catalogs are likely to be on staffing, space, automated system requirements, communications, bibliographic and statistical controls, and most important of all on services to users, both in LC and out. In our discussions we have come up with many questions, made some hypotheses, identified options, and in some cases have felt that we could make tentative recommendations on what course to follow. These are summarized below. However, we want to stress that we are still pretty much at the stage of asking questions rather than making decisions. Small working groups will be analyzing problem areas and making more imaginary walk-throughs. They will be making reports embodying recommendations which the larger Processing Department committee will assess and formulate into one basic policy document to be reproduced and circulated to all other LC departments for discussion, comment, and criticism. We will also seek input from organizations and institutions outside LC who will be affected by the catalog closing.

ASSUMPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

The basic assumptions underlying the discussions held so far are these:

(1) LC will close its catalogs on Day 1, which is January 2, 1980 (a Wednesday), whether or not the automated system is fully ready;

(2) Should the system not be ready, new temporary card catalogs will be started which can be discarded when they are no longer needed;

(3) LC will abandon superimposition and begin using AACR 2 and the 19th edition of Dewey; and

(4) LC will make some changes to refine and improve its subject headings before Day 1.

Since the terms will be frequently used, it will be helpful to define what catalogs are meant by these terms:

Old Catalog—The existing card catalog up through the end of 1979. The singular is an abstract concept. Physically, the catalog comprises a number of separate files—the Official Catalog, the Main or Public Catalog, the catalogs for Law, Maps, and Music, and others which to one extent or another contain biblio-

graphic information not to be found even in the Official Catalog, which is the largest and contains the name authority records.

New Catalog–The machine-readable bibliographic file comprising the existing MARC data base of records dating largely from 1968 to the present, and all records cataloged from Day 1, with possible exception of non-roman. There is some reason to argue that the existing MARC file should not be included in the new catalog. An estimated 49 percent of the records will need to have their headings updated to bring them into line with AACR 2. This will present a tremendous workload for catalogers. On the other hand, leaving this file as part of the frozen old catalog would mean the invalidation of the major work of the last decade. The old MARC file could be accessed as a separate file but not in an integrated fashion with the new catalog. Freezing the MARC file could turn out to be like superimposition–a mistake from whose consequences we would suffer for a long time. In the course of future investigations we will look closely at the advantages and disadvantages of including the existing MARC data base in the new catalog. For the purposes of analysis in this document, however, we are assuming that it will be part of the new catalog.

Add-on Catalog–A new temporary card catalog of records cataloged from Day 1. It may consist of two segments–the first made up of system-generated cards for records added to the MARC file from Day 1, the second containing conventional LC printed cards for records in non-roman scripts.

I. AUTOMATED SYSTEM

It is now clear that we will not have enough terminals in 1980 to allow sole reliance on the automated system. It must be assumed therefore that an add-on card catalog will be required.

For the purposes of establishing new name authorities (using the existing MARC file as a base) it will be necessary for catalogers to have enough terminals to search the existing files. Our current budget requests appear to include enough terminals for this purpose but there appears to be some doubt as to whether there will be enough power in the Thomas Jefferson Building to support these terminals in the proper locations. (It is now anticipated that the cataloging divisions will not move to the James Madison Memorial Building until later in 1980.) A study of power capabilities is now being carried out.

II. AUTOMATED SYSTEMS FOR NON-ROMAN SCRIPTS

The options as stated in the article in the *Information Bulletin* remain under review. Option B (input of abbreviated romanized records to the automated system for searching purposes) appears to be the most attractive if money can be found to cover the input costs. This option has an extra attraction in that it would allow us to provide a brief record in machine-readable form for *all* new cataloging for both shelflisting and loan purposes.

Option D (input of all non-roman records in full *only* in romanized form) has been proposed for investigation via a pilot project using South Asian scripts. This proposal is still under review.

III. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING PROBLEMS

Beginning Day 1, the catalogers will follow AACR 2 rules exclusively. The new catalog will contain approximately 1,000,000 titles. Our current rough estimate is that approximately 49 percent of the records in this file will have headings which are not valid under AACR 2. An additional number will be incorrect in terms of "choice" of entry. None of the records will totally comply with AACR 2 in terms of the full bibliographic description.

The committee has made the following assumptions in terms of upgrading these old MARC records.

(1) Bibliographic description–Records would not be changed to bring this feature into conformity;

(2) Choice of entry–Records would not be changed. The problems of how to handle new editions and monographic series have yet to be addressed; and

(3) Form of entry–Records will be changed to reflect the new form. Additional analysis must be made to determine whether factors such as "fullness of name" should be considered in determining whether a name is valid under AACR 2.

It is assumed that the machine-readable record will be modified to include a code to show to what degree a record has been modified to agree with AACR 2 conventions.

Authority Files. The Library is currently inputting some of its new authority records into machine-readable form. Coverage will be expanded to all new headings when additional staff is added later this year. We are currently examining the idea of setting

up a special team of catalogers to examine each heading and provide the AACR 2 form of name where this form differs from the currently established form. This would have several advantages:

(1) A considerable part of the intellectual work involved in upgrading would have been done before 1980;

(2) Such information could be made available in paper, microfiche, and tape form to outside libraries before January 1980; and

(3) Computer programs might be written to allow a considerable portion of the upgrading of the bibliographic file to be done by machine.

IV. SUBJECT HEADING SYSTEM

(A) PRECIS. This is a new subject indexing system developed at the British Library for use in indexing the British National Bibliography. Its logical structured arrangement and use of a single string of terms to produce multiple access points has produced considerable interest in the United States.

In the fall of 1977, the Subject Cataloging Division conducted a study to learn more about the system and the feasibility of using it at LC. The study produced the following conclusions:

(1) Subject catalogers at the Library of Congress can learn the PRECIS system and apply PRECIS strings to books being cataloged. In order to apply PRECIS strings to all items currently being cataloged (some 200,000 per year), in addition to assigning LC subject headings, an additional 45 staff members (catalogers and editorial support staff) would need to be hired, at a cost of approximately $1,000,000 per year. Space would need to be found to house these staff members. The existing PRECIS theasaurus would need to be acquired.

(2) The addition of PRECIS strings to traditional cataloging with LC subject headings would not provide additional access points for libraries capable of machine retrieval of MARC data. A suitably designed retrieval system using Boolean logic to search titles, subjects, fixed fields, and the geographic area code would usually provide access to the same words which a PRECIS string would provide.

(3) Adoption of PRECIS is only one way to achieve additional access points for libraries lacking automated retrieval capability. The study did find that 1.7 subject headings were applied on an average (to a population of 154 books) compared with 2.7 lead terms in PRECIS. However, changes in policies for application of subject headings could also result in an increase of subject headings applied. However, this would require more time, money, and space—which LC does not currently have.

(4) If PRECIS were applied and the resulting strings printed on catalog cards, the best method of displaying the string in the tracings paragraph must be determined. For reasons of economy of space and difficulties of formatting the two-line rotated strings in a paragraph form, the best choice seems to be to print only the string, with full coding, with individual libraries interpreting this for overprinting of the entries. Such a string with full coding would look like this:

690000$z10030$aman$z1030$aears$zp1030$aauricles $z21030$aabnormalities$z21030$asurgery$z60030 $aconference proceedings

Catalogers and clerks throughout the country would have to learn the PRECIS system in order to interpret this correctly. The coding, once learned, is relatively simple to translate into overprinting.

(5) Libraries using PRECIS strings would have to create a second subject catalog into which to file the PRECIS cards. However, filing of the two-line strings should not be a particular problem. A two-line string would look like this:

Management. Business firms
Decision making

(6) The most difficult problem in consideration of PRECIS as an augmentation to or substitution for traditional Library of Congress subject headings is a problem which could not be addressed by the study: What is the level of public demand for PRECIS? The Library of Congress has been requested to study the *feasibility* of using PRECIS. There has been no public demand that the Library of Congress either replace the traditional Library of Congress subject headings with PRECIS, nor to add PRECIS strings to traditional catalog cards or MARC tapes. In addition, we know of no American libraries which have taken either of these courses of action.

(7) In view of the fact that the addition of PRECIS strings to all current cataloging would cost approximately $1,000,000 per year and that there has been no demand to do this, the Library of Congress will not seek money from Congress or from any other source to maintain two subject heading/indexing systems.

(B) *Existing Subject Heading System.* The Subject Cataloging Division will spend 1978 and part of 1979 reviewing the existing system with the view of designating the most necessary changes–primarily in terminology. Suggestions will be requested from working staff in LC and from librarians outside LC.

Our current plans are for work to begin on modifying a copy of the existing machine-readable file of subject headings in mid-1978. We would like to complete the modification of the file before the end of 1979, thus providing a new subject heading list for the use of subject catalogers on Day 1. This procedure would also have the advantage of (1) allowing us to publish lists of changes before January 1980 for the use of librarians outside LC and (2) allowing us to rapidly produce a new edition including all the new headings in microform early in 1980 for use outside LC.

Procedures will also have to be worked out to change the subject headings on the existing MARC file.

V. SHELFLIST SYSTEM

The closing of the card catalog in 1980 presents a good opportunity to consider shelflisting operations. It may be possible to devise techniques to allow the creation of the full call number (that is the addition of the shelflist portion of the number to the classification number) by machine. Such a development is only possible if all currently used shelflist numbers are in machine-readable form or if the current shelflist is closed and a new one started.

If the old shelflist is closed, new shelflisting procedures could follow two basic forms.

(1) A new shelflist could be started using essentially the same system as that used now (with some simplification). Duplication of numbers between the old and new shelflists would be prevented by the arbitrary addition of a symbol or letter–for example:

Old system	*New system*
HD409.C37	*HD409.C37 or HD409*.C37 or HD409.C37* or HD409.ZC37

Books with such numbers could be completely interfiled with older books ignoring the asterisks or the newer books could be grouped together, for example:

HD409.A13	HD409.A13
HD409*.A27	
HD409.C37	HD409.C37
HD409*.C37	HD409.C58
HD409*.C58	HD409.H24
HD409.H24	HD409.R12
HD409*.M73	HD409*.A27
HD409.R12	HD409*.C37
	HD409*.M73

This would have the advantage of continuing to group titles under a given class number by author and by edition. It would *not* group authors and titles across the old and new systems. For example a book in the old shelflist might have the number HD409.C378 while in the new system the number of a later edition might be HD409.C33.

(2) A new shelflist could be started under which the shelflist portion of the number is an arbitrary number or date–e.g.:

HD409.Nr1	HD409.1980a
HD409.Nr2	HD409.1980b
HD409.Nr3	HD409.1980c
HD409.Nr4	HD409.1981a
	HD409.1981b

This system would have the advantage of grouping the newer books on any one subject together by date, thus providing easy access to the user wanting the latest materials on a given subject. It would have the disadvantage of ceasing to group books by the same author on a given subject, or editions together. Groupings by author or edition would still be found in the catalogs. Much additional work has yet to be done in this area.

VI. SERIALS

With regard to serials we have made the following provisional assumptions.

We will retain the present serials data base which in 1980 is expected to contain approximately 100,000 records comprising those fully authenticated by LC or NLC, and partial and NSDP records.

All live serials as processed or reprocessed through CONSER will be input into the new catalog.

Name headings will be updated to AACR 2 forms as they are used in current cataloging or CONSER post-editing. As part of the CONSER effort, we will modify headings in machine-readable form for the OCLC data base to provide the AACR 2 forms.

Even though we are not certain how much non-roman we will be inputting for monographs, for serials we will continue to do full machine-readable cataloging for all non-roman titles.

When there is a change in either the title or heading which warrants a new record, we will make every effort to link from the new record to the old one, but not necessarily the other way around if the old title is only in the frozen catalog.

The machine-readable file will be the master serials file. The add-on card catalog will contain cards for serials, but this printed subset may not contain all the information in the automated file. We intend to file cards for authorities and references in the add-on catalog.

We feel that the form of entry used in our Serial Record should be in the same form as the bibliographic record, but two options have been discussed:

(1) To upgrade headings in Serial Record to AACR 2 as they come up, or

(2) To refile the entire Serial Record by title.

VII. LINKING NEW CATALOG WITH OLD

Four possible strategies (including several variations) for linking the catalogs have been identified. In summary, they are:

(1) Full links in both directions between the old catalogs and the new–

Advantages: Fullest information for the user

Disadvantages: Catalogers would have to search both catalogs for every heading established. The old catalog would not really be closed since it would still be necessary to file linking cards into it (cross references);

(2) Links in the new catalog to heading used in the old, but not vice-versa–

Advantages: No need to file cards in the old catalog

Disadvantages: Catalogers would have to search both catalogs for every heading established. Links would appear only in the new catalog;

(3) Links in the new catalog to heading used in the old for corporate names only–

Advantages: No need to file cards in the old catalog. Searching of the old catalog would only be needed for corporate names

Disadvantages: No links would be made for personal names. Links would appear only in the new catalog; and

(4) No provision for formal links. Cross reference system designed to make links from old forms to new forms in most cases–

Advantages: No need to file cards in the old catalog. No need to search old catalog. Old catalog would continue to serve as prime reference tool

Disadvantages: No systematic links.

VIII. UPKEEP AND ULTIMATE TREATMENT OF THE OLD CATALOG

Several options have been defined. Other variations may be possible.

(1) Complete Freeze. Continue to file backlog. Refile (either Official or Main). No changes to catalog made by catalogers or shelflisters–

Advantages: Substantial reduction in catalog maintenance staff. Catalog could be filmed and multiple copies made available all through the Library and outside

Disadvantages: Location information could no longer be added (for example, discarded volumes, brittle books, and so forth.) Several possibilities are available for handling location information:

(a) Put such information in new catalog–might mean recataloging to agree with AACR 2

(b) Put such information in a 3d file which would control holdings, circulation, and so on

(c) Keep old shelflist open and record information there;

(2) Partial Freeze. Same as above but continue to record locational information–

Advantages: Logical place to record locational information

Disadvantages: Staff necessary to maintain old catalogs. Filmed catalog would be less useful; and

(3) Shrinking Freeze: Remove MARC Cards from catalog on a project basis–

Advantages: Smaller catalog to microfilm. Less overlap between catalogs

Disadvantages: Cards should not be removed until automated system was reliable enough to allow discard of add-on catalogs. Removal of cards would be a very costly operation.

No option has been decided on. We note that the University of California at one time proposed to freeze its catalog, but to continue to make locational changes, and so forth for four or five years. In that time, they expected that some of the problems would settle out. This approach could be useful at LC.

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